

ridion simile, C. L. Koch, and several other small Spiders of the same or nearly allied genera.

It was very possible that there might be more than one species of parasite among the larvæ, and an interesting point thus remained to be worked out by students of Hymenopterous parasites.

Mr. E. W. H. Holdsworth, F.Z.S., exhibited a specimen of White's Thrush, *Turdus varius*, Pall., which had been killed near Ashburton, Devon, during the severe cold weather in January last. This bird was one of a flock of four or five of apparently the same species, and was stated to be the ninth recorded example of this eastern Thrush obtained in England since 1828.

The following papers were read:—

1. On the Coleopterous Insects belonging to the family *Hispidæ* collected by Mr. Buckley in Ecuador. By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE. (Communicated by Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S., F.Z.S., &c.)

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(Plate XXX.)

The object of the present paper is to give an account of the *Hispidæ* collected by Mr. Buckley in Ecuador. The number of species hitherto recorded as inhabiting that country is only seventeen; of these Mr. Buckley found fifteen, as well as nineteen new species, making a total of thirty-six species.

The following are the descriptions of the new species, which appear to have all been collected at Sarayacu, with the exception of *Cephalolia lata*, which is from the Balzar Mountains, and *Cephalodonta lycoides*, which is from Chiguinda.

All the specimens are in the British Museum, the fine series collected by Mr. Buckley having been presented to the Trustees by Messrs. Godman & Salvin.

The two species to which an asterisk is prefixed were not met with by Mr. Buckley.

1. *PROSOPODONTA SCUTELLARIS*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 19.)

P. nigra, opaca; *thorace ante medium oblique angustato, sat crebre punctato, elytris ferrugineis, fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis secundo quartoque paulo elevatis nitidis*. Long. 6 lin.

Head dull, smooth, with a small frontal fovea. Thorax one fifth broader than long, dull, convex, impressed at the base before the scutellum, subparallel at the sides till near the front, where it is then arcuately narrowed to the head; very strongly and irregularly punctured, the punctures rather close at the base, more separated ante-

riorly. Scutellum shining, pitchy. Elytra dull brick-red, very convex; each elytron with ten lines of very strong, rather close punctures, besides the short scutellar line; the second interstice rather broader than the others, distinctly raised and shining; the fourth costa is also raised, but in a much less degree.

This species is most nearly allied to *P. costata*, Waterh. (Cist. Ent. ii. 1879, p. 428), but is more opaque and has the second and fourth interstices only of the elytra raised.

*2. *DEMOTISPA ELEGANS*, Baly, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1875, xii. p. 75.

Hab. Ecuador.

Mr. Buckley did not meet with this species.

3. *CEPHALOLIA PRINCEPS*, Baly, Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 45.

4. *CEPHALOLIA CORALLINA*, Erichs., Wieg. Arch. 1847, i. p. 151.

5. *CEPHALOLIA AFFINIS*, Baly, Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 44.

6. *CEPHALOLIA FLAVIPENNIS*, Baly, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 373.

7. *CEPHALOLIA DEGANDEI*, Baly, Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 57.

8. *CEPHALOLIA ALTERNANS*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 5.)

C. elongata, nitida, flava; fronte, thorace macula antica, elytrisque fasciis duabus latis nigris. Long. 4 lin.

This species is very close to *C. degandei*, Baly, but is altogether a little more elongate and of a much deeper yellow. The antennæ are a little longer; the 5th and 6th joints are evidently longer than those in *C. degandei*; deep yellow, with the five apical joints very pale yellow.

The thorax has a black trapezoidal spot in the middle of the front margin; the middle is smooth; but towards the sides are some rather strong punctures, which are placed not very close together.

9. *CEPHALOLIA PULCHELLA*, Baly, Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 56.

The type specimen of this species from Nauta has the black on the thorax confined to the middle of the anterior margin, whilst the specimens obtained by Mr. Buckley have the thorax black, with the hind margin only yellow. In other respects the specimens do not differ materially.

10. *CEPHALOLIA ORNATA*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 6.)

C. nigra, nitida; thorace angustissime flavo-marginato, elytris flavis, macula laterali apiceque nigris. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Thorax rather narrower than the elytra, and about a quarter broader than long, very gently convex, parallel at the sides; moderately thickly and somewhat strongly punctured at the sides, smooth on the disk; the anterior angles gently rounded off and obtuse; the lateral margins narrowly reflexed; the posterior angles a little less

than right angles. Elytra moderately long, parallel, very distinctly striate-punctate, slightly impressed at the sides below the shoulders; the suture near the base is dusky; the apical fifth is black; and there is a small elongate black spot on the side rather before the middle.

11. *CEPHALOLIA GRAYI*, Baly, Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 51.

12. *CEPHALOLIA LATICOLLIS*, Baly, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 368.

13. *CEPHALOLIA LÆTA*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 9.)

C. elongata, angusta, ochracea, nitida; antennis, thoracis linea mediana, scutello, elytrorumque margine et apice nigris. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Antennæ rather short, the third joint scarcely longer than the second. Head with a well-marked fovea on the vertex, continued anteriorly by a fine channel. Thorax convex, sloping down at the sides, a little broader than long, nearly parallel posteriorly, very slightly narrowed in front, smooth on the disk, with a few distinct punctures at the sides; the anterior angles obtuse and not at all prominent; the sides very finely margined; the posterior angles right angles; the base broadly lobed in the middle. Elytra not much broader than the thorax, parallel, convex, the lines of punctures well marked; the apical quarter and the lateral margin black; the black on the margin extends a little on the shoulder, and about the middle has a quadrangular projection, which extends to about the third dorsal stria.

Variety. With the median black stripe of the thorax almost wanting.

Hab. Balzar Mountains.

This species somewhat resembles *C. succincta*, Guérin, but has the thorax narrower in front and more convex, &c.

14. *CEPHALOLIA ANTENNATA*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 7.)

C. rufo-ochracea; antennarum basi, thoracis linea mediana, elytrorum sutura apiceque nigris, corpore subtus plus minusve nigro. Long. 3 lin.

Antennæ moderately long, the third joint nearly twice as long as the second; black, with the four apical joints yellow. Head with a brown band on the vertex; eyes large and prominent. Thorax very little wider than the head including the eyes, very little broader than long, convex, parallel, closely and very strongly punctured, the surface uneven, with a slight oblique impression on each side of the disk behind; anterior angles not at all prominent, obtuse; the sides straight, finely margined. Scutellum blackish. Elytra nearly twice as broad as the thorax, a little wider near the apex than at the base, with a distinct impression in the middle of the base of each; the lateral margins distinctly reflexed; very strongly and closely punctate-striate, the interstices very narrow and convex; deep reddish yellow, the suture and the apex broadly black, the shoulders dusky.

The head, the middle of the sterna and the middle of the base of the abdomen are reddish yellow. The legs are yellow, with the base of the tibiæ dusky.

15. *CEPHALOLIA FELIX*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 8.)

C. elongata, angusta, flavo-rufa, nitida; antennis nigris, apice flavis, elytris sutura apicem versus marginibusque nigris, corpore subtus pedibusque rufo-flavis.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Antennæ moderately long, the three apical joints yellow; the third joint nearly twice as long as the second. Head with a small impression on the vertex. Thorax a very little wider than the head, a little broader than long, parallel, convex, with an impression on each side of the basal median lobe, not very closely but strongly punctured, with a narrow smooth median line; the front margin moderately arched; the anterior angles obtuse, and not so far advanced as the front margin; the sides straight, finely margined; the posterior angles a trifle greater than right angles; the basal lobe rather broad, and somewhat straight near the scutellum. Elytra nearly twice as broad as the thorax, elongate, a little broader before the apex than at the base, slightly impressed in the middle of the base, strongly punctate-striate, the striæ near the base only indicated by a few punctures, the interstices narrow and rather elevated; the margins (commencing below the shoulders) and the suture for half its length are black.

This species is closely allied to the preceding, both being of nearly the same form, agreeing in having the apex of the antennæ pale. They appear to be most nearly allied to *C. javeti*, Baly, but are still very distinct.

16. *CEPHALOLIA ANGUSTICOLLIS*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 4.)

C. nigra nitida; thorace vix marginato, parce punctato.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Head narrow, with a fine median frontal ridge, which terminates between the antennæ in a minute, acute point; the internal margin of the eye is acutely raised. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, very little broader than long, convex, parallel, moderately strongly and somewhat sparingly punctured; the sides and anterior border extremely finely margined; the base only margined in the middle; the anterior angles rounded, the posterior slightly acute. Scutellum smooth, a little narrower at the base than across the middle, not very acute at the apex. Elytra subparallel, not much narrowed towards the apex, with lines of distinct punctures; there is a strongly impressed sutural stria, which, however, does not extend to the base of the elytra; the apex is very obtuse; on the lateral margin, a little below the shoulder, there is a distinct but shallow elongate impression.

This species is certainly congeneric with *Cephalolia angustata*, Guérin, but differs specifically from it in being of a rather broader form, &c. Both these insects resemble the species of the genus

Stenispis, but differ from them and from the species of *Cephalolia* in having a small acute frontal tubercle, and in having a raised inner margin to the eyes.

17. *HOMALISPA CRIBRIPENNIS*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 1.)

H. nigra; capite thoraceque flavis, elytris cyaneis, fortiter crebre punctatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Head obscure yellow, dusky about the eyes. Thorax at the base about two fifths broader than long, very obliquely narrowed anteriorly, impunctate, shining, convex on the disk, impressed at the sides; the anterior angles acute, but very slightly prominent; the sides very slightly arcuate, nearly straight; the posterior angles very acute; the base widely sinuate on each side. Scutellum black, smooth. Elytra deep blue, shining, moderately convex, a little broader than the thorax, subparallel, obtusely rounded at the apex; very strongly and closely punctured, the punctures near the sutures forming lines; the apical margins are very finely crenulate. Abdomen fulvous. The base of the anterior femora is yellow.

A second specimen has the abdomen and the anterior legs entirely black. The specimens are probably sexes.

This species may be placed near *H. javeti*, Baly; but the confused punctuation of the elytra separates it from all the species known to me.

18. *HOMALISPA COLLARIS*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 2.)

H. nigra, nitida; thorace pallide flavo, elytris striato-punctatis, vix cyaneo-tinctis.

Long $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Thorax about two fifths broader than long, slightly narrowed in front, gently convex on the disk, a little impressed within the posterior angles, shining and impunctate, pale yellow, with the anterior margin black in the middle; the base in the middle and the fine incrassated basal margin are also black; the anterior angles are very little prominent and are moderately obtuse; the sides are gently arcuate in front of the middle, straight (or only extremely gently sinuate) behind; the posterior angles slightly diverging and very acute. Scutellum smooth. Elytra distinctly broader than the thorax, elongate-oblong, moderately convex, a little narrowed at the base, parallel at the sides, obtusely rounded at the apex; black, with an obscure tint of dark blue, with lines of rather fine but distinct punctures, the interstices smooth; the punctuation obscure and irregular at the apex; the margins are impressed below the shoulders and a little reflexed; the apical margins finely crenulate. Under-side of the prothorax and the base of the anterior femora yellow.

19. *ALURNUS BATESII*, Baly, Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1864, vol. xiv. p. 334.

The specimens brought by Mr. Buckley differ from that described by Mr. Baly from Ega in having no black spot on the shoulder of the elytra.

20. *ALURNUS SAUNDERSII*, Baly, Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 28.

A specimen brought by Mr. Buckley appears to be referable to this species, but has a black spot on the shoulder, which is not mentioned in the description.

Hab. Ecuador.

21. *ALURNUS MUTABILIS*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 3.)

Niger, subopacus, thoracis lateribus elytrisque pallide flavis, his plus minusve nigro ornatis.

Long. 9–10 lin.

Thorax one quarter broader than long, moderately convex, very slightly narrower in front than behind, very gently arcuate at the sides; not very strongly, but rather thickly and irregularly punctured; yellow, with the disk and the extremely fine lateral margin black; there is a sudden constriction in front at the extreme anterior margin; and there is a small incision at each posterior angle. Scutellum smooth, impressed. Elytra dull, pale yellow, parallel at the sides, arcuately acuminate at the apex; very thickly but obscurely punctured; the extreme apical margin and the suture black, the black more or less dilating at the scutellum; the apex is rather acutely produced and is not emarginate. The black marks on the elytra vary: there appears always to be a black spot on the shoulder; this spot sometimes extends itself obliquely towards the suture, and sometimes expands so much as to unite with the black at the scutellum; there is also frequently a spot behind the middle of each elytron, sometimes forming a large black patch.

Most nearly allied to *A. lunsbergi*, Sallé, but less elongate.

22. *ALURNUS CASSIDEUS*, Westw. Ann. Nat. Hist. 1841, viii. p. 204.

Two examples with entirely black elytra. Specimens brought by Mr. Buckley, in a former collection, have the elytra more or less rusty yellow, in which they agree more nearly with the original type. The type of this species is said to come from Mexico, and, according to a sketch in Prof. Westwood's possession, is much broader in the elytra than the specimens from Ecuador. As, however, there seems to be some doubt as to the correctness of the locality given for the type, and as the specimens from Ecuador vary somewhat in form, I think it best at present to consider them all one species.

23. *ARESCUS LABIATUS*, Perty, Del. Anim. p. 101, pl. 20. f. 7.

Hab. Sarayaçu; Ega, Nauta, St. Paulo.

24. *ARESCUS PERPLEXUS*, Baly. (Plate XXX. fig. 14.)

This species differs from *A. labiatus* in having the antennæ black, with the basal joints pale beneath; the basal joint has the projection obliquely truncate, so that it is obtuse instead of being acute; the thorax is rather more deflexed at the anterior angles, and has a slight impression at the base before the scutellum. The interantennal process of the forehead is rather short and broad, truncate in the

female, and gently emarginate in the male. The head and thorax are sometimes yellow, sometimes black. The elytra are yellow or red, uniform or marked with black; with one or two spots at the base of each elytron, one a little before the middle (which frequently extends into a fascia), a spot rather behind the middle (which sometimes extends into a fascia or occupies the whole apical region).

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lines.

I have not been able to find where Mr. Baly described this species.

25. *ARESCUS PULCHER*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. figs. 11, 12.)

This species most nearly approaches *A. labiatus*, but differs in having the antennæ almost entirely black. The interantennal process of the forehead is broader and more obtuse. The elytra are yellow with deep violet or bluish spots and bands, instead of having the marking nearly black as in *A. labiatus*; and there are only two spots at the base of each elytron instead of three; the dorsal spot being more removed from the suture, is more in the middle of the base; and the humeral spot is more above the shoulder than at the side of the humeral callosity as in *A. labiatus*.

Length 7 lines.

Var. 1. Elytra yellow with two spots at the base.

Var. 2. Elytra with two spots at the base, with a broad fascia before and another behind the middle.

Var. 3. Like variety 2, but with the two basal spots confluent.

Var. 4. Head, sides of thorax, and legs reddish yellow; elytra with two spots at the base, a broad fascia before the middle, and a large oval spot in the apical area.

26. *ARESCUS ÆMULUS*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 13.)

A. pallide flavus; thorace antice sat angustato, ad latera sat punctato, elytris plaga magna cyanea.

Long. $5\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Most nearly allied to *A. perplexus*, Baly, but differs in having the thorax much narrower, and distinctly narrowed anteriorly, less convex, and with the posterior angles more divergent; at the sides and the region of the posterior angles there are some rather strong punctures. The coloration would probably vary, as in the other species; but in the specimen which I am describing, the antennæ (except at the base beneath), the scutellum, the edge of the tibiæ, and the tarsi are black. The elytra are very pale yellow, with a large patch of dark blue behind the middle; but this patch is not of quite the same shape on the two elytra.

27. *ARESCUS HISTRIO*, Baly, Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 82, pl. vi. f. 8.

Mr. Buckley found this species in great abundance. It is the most variable Coleopterous insect at present known, and has this remarkable peculiarity, that the elytra have sometimes a longitudinal stripe and in some varieties transverse bands.

28. *UROPLATA RUGATA*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 15.)

U. sordide flava, depressa; antennis nigris, apice ferrugineo, thorace lineis tribus nigrescentibus; elytris marginibus, strigis duabus obliquis fasciæ apicali æneis, humeris triangulariter explanatis, apice truncato denticulato, dente externo acuto æneo.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Antennæ short, longitudinally carinate, the seventh joint with difficulty separable from the eighth. Thorax narrowed in front, very strongly and rather closely punctured; a median line and one on each side nearly black. Scutellum pitchy. Elytra with the shoulders triangularly expanded and raised; the apex denticulate, the outer angle produced into a strong tooth. Each elytron has two very strong shining costæ, besides a less marked sublateral one commencing under the shoulder and continued to and along the apical spine. The double rows of punctures in the interstices are very strong and close. There are the following dark bluish æneous markings—a line over the humeral angle, an interrupted oblique dorsal line before the middle, a similar one behind the middle, the lateral margin (except at the extreme base and apex), and the apical spine; there is a brown (æneous-tinted) line extending from one apical angle to the other, and a short line near the apex between the second and third costæ. The metasternum has a black line along its lateral margin.

This species is allied to *U. angulata*, Ol.

29. *UROPLATA DEPLANATA*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 16.)

U. ferrugineo-flava; capite antennisque nigris; thorace linea laterali nigro-æneo tincta; elytris cyaneo-nigris, vitta lata communi haud ad apicem attingente ferrugineo-flava, ante medium et post medium dilatata, ad apicem truncatis, denticulatis, angulo externo obtuse producto.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

The antennæ have the basal joints shining and sparingly punctured. The thorax is flattened, closely and strongly punctured, with a well-marked transverse impression on the disk behind the middle, and with a second smooth impression across the basal lobe. Each elytron has three shining costæ, the lateral one finer and less strong than the others; the double rows of punctures in the interstices are very strong and close; there is a little blue-black, this colour extending a little over the shoulder and about the middle; the sides are finely and acutely crenulate; the apex is broadly truncate, the external angle flattened and obtusely produced. The two apical segments of the abdomen are pitchy in the middle.

30. *UROPLATA BISPINOSA*, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 17.)

U. nigra; thorace lateribus ferrugineo-flavis; elytris ferrugineo-flavis, macula scutellari, linea brevi sub humero, apiceque nigris, hoc truncato, angulo externo in spinam acutam producto.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Thorax very convex, constricted before the anterior angles, which

are slightly prominent; the disk is very strongly punctured, but the punctures are not very numerous, although from their large size there is not much space between them; the sides are rusty yellow. The elytra are rusty yellow, with an oblong black spot common to both elytra at the scutellum, and the apical third is also black; each elytron has three strong costæ, the lateral one is rather less strong than the others, and at the apex turns away from the apical spine: the first and second interstices have two lines of strong punctures, a fine ridge dividing the lines at the apex; in the third interstice there are three lines of punctures at the apex; the sides are finely serrated; the external angle at the apex is produced into an acute spine, which is slightly concave at its base above. The middle of the sterna, and the intercostal process of the abdomen are pitchy-red; the legs are tinted with æneous; the femora have the base pitchy-red, the four posterior femora have a small acute spine near the apex below.

31. ODONTOTA ANNULIPES, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 18.)

O. nigra, opaca; fronte, thoracis lateribus, elytrisq. ferrugineo-ochraceis, his sutura nigra, femoribus basi ferrugineo-annulatis.

Long $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Antennæ moderately long and stout. Thorax a little impressed at the base, with a very fine raised line in the middle in front. Each elytron has four costæ; the two dorsal ones are very strong; the third is sharp over the shoulder, interrupted in the middle, and very fine at the apex; the fourth is entire but fine; the lines of punctures are strong and distinct; the suture and a small mark under the shoulder are black. The middle of the sterna and intercoxal process of the abdomen are pitchy yellow.

32. ODONTOTA? sp. inc.¹

O. nigra, opaca; elytris sanguineis, basi apiceque nigris, ad apicem obtuse rotundatis, breviter acute serratis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

A single example without antennæ, which I therefore indicate as a species without giving a name.

* 33. ODONTOTA APICIPENNIS, Chapuis, An. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1877, xx. p. 18.

Hab. Ecuador.

This species is known to me only from description.

34. METAXYCERA QUADRIGUTTATA, n. sp. (Plate XXX. fig. 21.)

M. sanguinea; elytris olivaceo-æneis, singulis maculis duabus sanguineis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Thorax velvety, shining on the disk in front, where there is a well-marked longitudinal impression. Scutellum pitchy. Elytra depressed on the back, finely crenulate at the sides, and more distinctly so at the apex; the disk of each elytron is dull and slightly velvety-black; the lines of punctures are very deep and distinct;

¹ The genus is doubtful, there being no antennæ.—C. W.

